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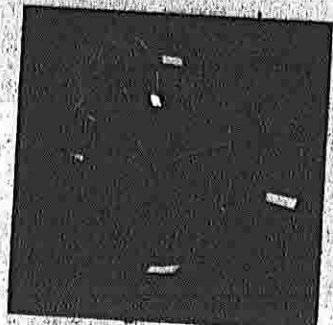
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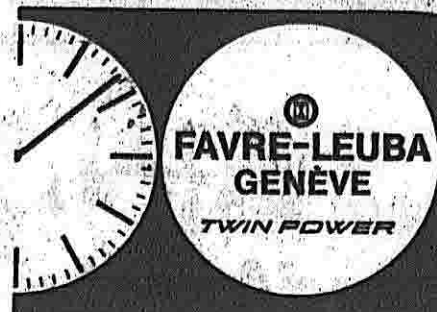






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# THE KABUL TIMES



ENICAR

Vol. VI, No. 75

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1967 (JAUZA 30, 1346 S.H.)

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## PODGORNY PAYS VISIT TO CAIRO

### Brezhnev Addresses CPSU Central Committee

**BELGRADE, June 21, (AP).—**Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny en route to Cairo, arrived in Yugoslavia Tuesday for talks with President Josip Broz Tito on the Middle East situation.

UAR President Nasser prepared for talks on the Middle East crisis with Podgorny amid persistent reports in Cairo Tuesday of new arms shipments from the Soviet Union.

Podgorny took off from Moscow Tuesday afternoon.

There was no immediate confirmation available that Marshal Matvaly Zakharov, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, was in Podgorny's delegation.

Reports of the Podgorny visit took Cairo by surprise. It was also considered significant that the Soviet president was making an overnight stop in Belgrade to meet Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. Yugoslavia is regarded as the UAR's closest ally among the non-aligned nations.

Podgorny's visit to Cairo was viewed as another Soviet move to rebuild Moscow's prestige in the Arab world.

Podgorny arrived at Brioni island and was received by President Tito, member of the Federal Council V. Vlahovic, member of the Federal Council and the President's General Secretary V. Popovic, Vice Chairman of the Federal Executive Council R. Kolak and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs M. Pavicevic.

Podgorny is a member of the policy-making 11-man politburo of the Communist party which runs the Soviet Union. He apparently went to the airport directly from a Kremlin meeting of the party's Central

### Wilson Says Britain Stable Economically

**LONDON, June 21, (Reuter).—**Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson said yesterday that Britain had reached a position of economic strength which had withstood the pressures of the Middle East crisis.

He said Britain was passing through the "most revolutionary period of change that the country had seen in the last 100 years" and he pledged the government to avoid devaluation.

Britain would solve her economic problems by a policy of restraint on prices and incomes and cuts of 100 million sterling in overseas expenditure, he said.

He added: "Now we have been through four or five weeks of the crisis in the Middle East and we have been able to hold our own."

"The economic weakness that we faced a year ago has been turned into a position of strength."

The Prime Minister spoke to a panel of industrialists, bankers, trade unionists, economists and journalists during a recording for a television programme "The State of the Nation."

On defence, Wilson confirmed Britain was opting out of the space race and was withdrawing her troops as fast as possible from overseas bases.

He said he had once approached the Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, for reciprocal arrangements on troop reductions in Europe, but the idea was rejected.

He told a professor, "I am sure the American government and ourselves would be very glad to accept in agreement of this sort with Mr. Kosygin."

Turning to the Common Market, Wilson said he told de Gaulle "why we do not intend to take no for an answer" to Britain's request for membership.

Meanwhile, Singapore's Prime Minister, Lee Kwan Yew, arrived here last night for talks with Harold Wilson and his cabinet ministers on the implications for Singapore of British defence cuts in the Far East.

Since the ending of Indonesia's confrontation of Malaysia Britain has withdrawn 10,000 of its 50,000 strong forces in the area and plans a further 10,000 man reduction in Singapore and Malaysia by April next year—a mixture of British combat and base troops, locally-recruited troops and civilian workers.

### Jirgah Committees Hold Discussions

**KABUL, June 21, (Bakhtar).—**The Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Legislation and Legal Affairs, which met yesterday with Senator Mohammad Hashim Mojadedi in the chair, approved an amendment passed by the Wolesi Jirgah to Article 24 of the regulations governing conscription.

The Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs, which was presided over by Senator Mohammad Nabi Toukhi, discussed explanations given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on its budget for 1346.

The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday nominated Deputy Helaluddin Badri to the government mission supervising collection of aid for Arab war victims.

Question hour, set for yesterday afternoon, was cancelled.

### Afghan Red Crescent Airlifts Aid To Refugees In Mid East

**KABUL, June 21, (Bakhtar).—**The Afghan Red Crescent Society sent five tons of relief supplies to aid refugees in the Middle East by an Ariana airliner yesterday.

This is the first consignment and more will be sent shortly.

Dr. Abdul Ahad Barakzoi, director of the Health and Social Services Department of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, left by the same plane.

According to an AP report from the Jordan River area, refugees crossing into Jordan Tuesday from the Israel-occupied west said the Israelis forced them out of their homes and villages.

They had to leave all their belongings behind. Most of the men and women who clambered across the twisted steel girders of the wrecked Allenby bridge brought little more than the clothes they wore.

One man, holding the Holy Koran, said he was prepared to go back as a guerrilla fighter to regain his home and property.

"I can pray, but I also know how to fight. Vengeance will never be forgotten," the man told reporters.

The refugees said the Israelis used a combination of harassment and outright force in driving them out of their villages.

A farmer who came across with his family of 10 said the Israelis used bulldozers to knock down all the houses in his village near Jerusalem with the exception of tree dwellings which they used as observation posts.

"We told them we were willing to live under Israeli rule provided we could stay on our ground," he said. "But they said: 'Go to Nasser. Go to Hussein.'"

A report from Beirut said 12 countries so far have donated more than \$3 million for Arab refugees.

But the UN agency looking after the war victims reported Tuesday that large-scale aid was "still desperately needed."

The head of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), Laurence Michelmore, said contributions included \$2,044,000 from Sweden, \$1 million worth of wheat from Canada, and ambulances from Norway, since UNRWA's emergency appeal was made last week.

"We are much heartened by this immediate and generous response," said Michelmore.

But as the size of the refugee problem became evident, "it is increasingly apparent that aid on a large scale is still desperately needed."

### 18 Britons Killed In Aden By S. Arab Army Soldiers

**ADEN, June 21, (Reuter).—**Twenty people were killed and 25 injured, most of them British, when South African troops mutinied in Aden in protest against the disciplinary suspension of four Arab colonels, a British High Commission spokesman said.

Those killed in the day-long mutiny were 17 British soldiers, a British employee of the South Arabian federal government's Public Works Department, and two Arab policemen.

The injured were 22 British soldiers, a British employee of the federal Public Works Department and two Arab civilians.

Casualties among the South Arabian forces were still not known, the spokesman added.

The federal government said in a statement last night the four suspended colonels had been reinstated and sent on compulsory leave pending an administrative inquiry.

Eight of the British soldiers were mown down by an Arab machine-gunner firing from a rooftop in Champion Lines, one of the two camps on the outskirts of the Sheikh Othman district where the trouble originally broke out.

Firing was widespread at Champion Lines—where a group presented a petition in support of the colonels—after Arab soldiers captured the armoury.

The injured British troops included the three-man crew of a military helicopter which crashed on the main road into Crater after being hit by sniper fire.

The mutineers burned down army barracks buildings and a library. They also pulled down army flags and burned them. They heaped furniture and rubbish on roads. British troops were held off by rebel soldiers perched on rooftops with machine guns.

A federal army spokesman said the trouble apparently was the result of inter-tribal rivalry. British troops went in at the request of the minister of interior.

News of the mutiny immediately provoked a general strike throughout Aden. Loudspeakers in mosques in the city broadcast appeals to the population to take up arms against the British and the federal government.

### Press Reports On USSR Oil Deal With UK Rejected

**MOSCOW, June 21, (DPA).—**Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev Monday said Western press reports that Moscow was exploiting the Arab oil shut-off to sell her own crude in the West were "sneering fabrication, fabrication" designed to sow doubts in Arab countries about Moscow's position.

The minister, in an interview with the Soviet "Novosti" news agency quoted by "Tass," specifically denied the Soviet Union had offered oil or oil products to Britain.

"All these reports are sheer fabrication the purpose of which, as many other insinuations, is to sow doubts in Arab countries about the position of their sincere friend, the Soviet Union," Patolichev said.

Asked to comment on a report in a United States newspaper that an Israeli tanker was regularly plying between Soviet and Israeli ports, Patolichev answered "this report is also a crude fabrication...of a clearly provocative character."

"The Soviet Union does not sell any oil or oil products to Israel at all," he asserted.

### Pitched Night Battle Erupts As Americans Probe Delta

**SAIGON, June 21, (Reuter).—**American infantrymen and sailors reported killing 169 Viet Cong Monday night which brought the two sides so close that U.S. shelling and air strikes had to be called off.

The Americans, who came ashore from Navy landing craft, lost 28 dead and 126 wounded before the remnants of the Viet Cong force retreated across the ricefields.

The guerrillas, who were only estimated to number 200 when the fighting started, poured automatic weapons fire on the Americans as they moved away from their landing craft.

U.S. helicopters and converted Dakota planes hit back by pumping thousands of bullets into the guerrilla positions in hedgelines and along canal banks.

Under cover of darkness, the battalion of infantrymen stormed their way up to the Viet Cong, fighting at such close quarters that their air and artillery support had to be suspended.

A spokesman said sporadic fighting went on yesterday morning as the U.S. troops moved forward again across the steaming paddies.

In the northern provinces, American Marines who swept ashore from landing craft Sunday reported killing 51 Viet Cong in another night battle, while losing seven dead and 30 wounded.

In other clashes in central and northern provinces Monday, U.S. troops killed 67 guerrillas and suffered six dead and 36 wounded themselves, the spokesman reported.

In the jungle-covered hills of Quang Ngai province Monday units of the U.S. task force Oregon reported killing another 33 Viet Cong in numerous scattered actions.

More bitter fighting was reported from central Binh Dinh province, 290 miles northeast of Saigon, where U.S. troops were hunting down an unknown size Viet Cong force along the South China Sea coast. Fighting flared up on the rolling sand dunes and scrublands while American artillery, armed helicopters and jet bombers blasted and strafed the guerrilla positions.

The air war over North Vietnam also continued at high intensity with American planes striking hard at a major thermal power plant northeast of Hanoi and battering targets around the port of Haiphong.

In Kuala Lumpur Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Rahman said Malaysia would continue to give material aid to South Vietnam short of being involved in the war, so long as the South was "the victim of aggression."

The statement came in a written reply in Parliament to Opposition Labour Party member Dr. Tan Chee Khoo, who asked the Prime Minister if he was aware that the sending of a recent three-man fact-finding mission to South Vietnam was one more step toward involving Malaysia in the war.

### US APOLOGISES FOR ATTACK ON SOVIET SHIP

**WASHINGTON, June 21, (Reuter).—**The United States yesterday apologised to the Soviet Union for damage apparently caused to a Russian ship during an American air strike in North Vietnam.

The incident occurred on June 2 when the Soviet freighter Turkestan was attacked by American planes.

A note sent to the Soviet embassy here promised that every effort would be made to ensure that such incidents did not occur again.

In an initial exchange of notes between the two governments soon after the Turkestan was damaged, the United States denied responsibility.

But the Defence Department two days ago issued a statement acknowledging that U.S. planes could have been responsible.

The latest American note said: "As indicated in the U.S. note of June 3, the United States regrets the damage to the Turkestan that any such action may have caused, particularly the death of one member of the crew and injuries to others."

### FOOD RIOTS, LOOTING WAGED IN W. BENGAL

**NEW DELHI, June 21, (Reuter).—**Food riots and looting were reported from the state of West Bengal yesterday as a ministry spokesman in New Delhi described India's situation as almost desperate.

The closing of the Suez canal during the war between the Arabs and Israel has forced at least 15 American food ships to take the long route the Cape to India and delayed their arrival, the spokesman said.

This had aggravated the situation already extremely difficult because of a short-fall in wheat and rice imports. In addition, smuggling, hoarding and draught had stopped India from reaching its internal food targets.

Food supplies to states, except those in extreme difficulty, are to be cut and a meeting of the chief ministers of the various states will be held in New Delhi early in July to decide how the cuts are to be made.

The reports from West Bengal yesterday said rioting and looting are spreading following the collapse of rice and other food-grain supplies.

In the state's southern region, hungry crowds held up three trains, looted all available rice and grain then stole passengers' personal belongings.

In the south-east three more trains were stopped and food supplies were stolen then sold to hungry peasants.

An emergency meeting of district magistrates is being called to discuss the worsening situation.

The Food Ministry spokesman in New Delhi said yesterday that India has intensified its worldwide efforts to get food to meet the dangerous scarcity in the months ahead.

### Bridges For Shewaki

**KABUL, June 21, (Bakhtar).—**The Shewaki rural development project in cooperation with the people of the area is building culverts and bridges needed between Bine Hesar and Shewaki. The residents of the area will provide necessary manpower, wood, rocks and sand.

The project will provide plans, cement, technicians and supervisors.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### THE TASK BEFORE UN ASSEMBLY

The alarming outcome of the recent confrontation between the Arab nations and Israel is that the world is now facing the greatest threat to international peace and security since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. Even if the leaders of the big powers show foresight and avoid a direct confrontation with each other, which we hope will be done in the interest of mankind, a new cold war seems to be in the making. Just a few months ago there were hopes that the cold war, which had been dying during the last decade, might soon be buried, and the chances for East-West cooperation looked bright for the first time since the end of the World War II.

It may justifiably be said that the Middle East, with its vast wealth and important geographical location, is one of those regions in which the interests of not only the nations of the area but also the world at large are involved. The experiences of the past two major wars of the area show that the triggering of a regional confrontation leads to increased international tension, and this time it has brought the world to the brink of a third world war.

As reports from New York, where the United Nations General Assembly is in emergency session, reveal, the situation remains tense and fears of a new flare-up have been expressed. What the Assembly, which has been convened for the fifth time in the history of the United Nations in an emergency special session, aims to achieve is a plan to bring permanent peace to the area. The world cannot for long bear such severe tension, caused by Israel.

The current session has provided all the member states in general and the two superpowers in particular with a forum to express their policies in respect to the Middle East situation. As is clear from the statements made by the world leaders in the General Assembly, unless certain conditions are met the

### Food For Thought

I advanced in knowledge to the extent that I knew that I did not know.

An Eastern Proverb

situation cannot return to normal. What is significant in the context of the debate now going on is the time requirement. With every day that passes hundreds of Arab families are being forced to migrate from the Israeli-occupied areas, tension rises again and with vengeful feelings the parties prepare to meet any eventualities that may be.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maidwandwal represents Afghanistan at this historic meeting. This is an indication of Afghanistan's firm conviction that the main causes threatening peace must be removed. As statements by our government show, there are two main problems which must be solved if permanent peace is to be assured in the region—the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the areas in Jordan, Syria and the United Arab Republic which they took in the recent military operations, and solving of the problem of Arab Palestinian refugees who have been homeless for the past 19 years.

Israel has to withdraw from all the land it has taken by its dastradly attack. It has no choice. We are happy to notice that the world at large agrees on this point. This demand is based on the national sovereignty concept and accords with the norms of international law.

After the immediate condition for peace is met the problem of Arab Palestinian refugees must also be given serious thought. The inalienable rights of these refugees should be restored in the interest of world peace and humanity. Unless this blot is removed from the region there cannot be any peace whatsoever.

We hope that the current session of the General Assembly will pass strong resolutions condemning Israel for its recent aggression and we also hope that this time the Security Council will adopt firm measures for the implementation of such resolutions.

### New Peace Efforts Needed In Middle East

Following are excerpts from the text of U.S. President Johnson's address at the foreign policy conference for educators at the State Department on June 19.

You know of my personal interest in improving relations with the western world and the nations of Eastern Europe.

I believe the patent course we are pursuing toward those nations is vital to the security of our nation.

Through cultural exchanges and civil aid agreements; Through consular and outer space treaties;

Through what we hope will soon become a treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; and also, if they will join us, an agreement on anti-ballistic missiles.

We have tried to enlarge, and have made great progress in enlarging, the arena of common action with the Soviet Union.

Our purpose is to narrow our differences where they can be narrowed, and thus to help secure peace in the world for the future generations. It will be a long slow task, we realize. There will be setbacks and discouragements. But it is, we think, the only rational policy.

Let me turn to the Middle East—and to the tumultuous events of the past months.

Those events have proved the wisdom of five great principles of peace in the region.

The first and greatest principle is that every nation in the area has a fundamental right to live, and to have this right respected by its neighbors.

For the people of the Middle East the path to hope does not lie in threats to end the life of any nation. Such threats have become a burden to the peace, not only of that region but a burden to the peace of the entire world.

In the same way, no nation would be true to the United Nations Charter, or to its own true interests, if it should permit military success to blind it to the fact that its neighbors have rights and its neighbors have interests of their own. Each nation, therefore, must accept the right of others to live.

This last month, I think, shows us another basic requirement for settlement. It is a human requirement; Justice for the refugees.

A new conflict has brought new homelessness. The nations of the Middle East must at last address themselves to the plight of those who have been displaced by wars.

In the past, both sides have resisted the best efforts of outside mediators to restore the victims of conflict to their homes, or to find them other proper places to live and work.

There will be no peace for any party in the Middle East unless this problem is attacked with new energy by all, and certainly, primarily by those who are immediately concerned.

A third lesson from this last month is that maritime rights must be respected. Our nation has long been committed to free maritime passage through international waterways, and we, along with other nations, were taking the necessary steps to implement this principle when hostilities exploded.

If a single act of folly was more responsible for this explosion than any other, I think it was the arbitrary and dangerous announced decision that the Straits of Tiran would be closed. The right of innocent maritime passage must be preserved for all nations.

Fourth, this last conflict has demonstrated the danger of the Middle East arms race of the last 12 years. Here the responsibility must rest not only on those in the area—but upon the larger states outside the area.

We believe that scarce resources could be used much better for technical and economic development. We have always opposed this arms race, and our own military shipments to the area have consequently been severely limited.

Now the waste and futility of the arms race must be apparent to all the peoples of the world. And now there is another moment of choice. The United States of America, for its part, will use every resource of diplomacy, and every counsel of reason and prudence, to try to find a better course.

As a beginning, I should like to propose that the United Nations immediately call upon all of its members to report all shipments of all military arms into area, and to keep those shipments on file for all the peoples of the world to observe.

Fifth, the crisis underlines the importance of respect for political independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the area. We reaffirmed that principle at the height of this crisis.

We reaffirm it again today on behalf of all. This principle can be effective in the Middle East only on the basis of peace between the parties. The nations of the region have had only fragile and violated truce lines for 20 years.

What they now need are recognized boundaries and other arrangements that will give them security against terror, destruction and war. Further, there just must be adequate recognition of the special interest of three great religions in the holy places of Jerusalem.

There are some who have urged, as a single, simple solution, an immediate return to the situation as it was on June 4.

This is not a prescription for peace, but for renewed hostilities. Certainly troops must be withdrawn, but there must also be recognized rights of national life—progress in solving the refugee problem—freedom of innocent maritime passage—limitation of the arms race—and respect for political independence and territorial integrity.

But who will make this peace where all others have failed for 20 years or more?

Clearly the parties to the conflict must be parties to the peace. Sooner or later it is they who must make a settlement in the area.

(U.S. SOURCES)

### Kosygin's Call For Withdrawal By Israelis

Editor's note: The following are excerpts from Soviet Premier Kosygin's speech at the emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly Monday.

The fact that there has been a cease-fire in the Middle East is a certain success for the peaceloving forces. It also does considerable credit to the Security Council, though it failed to discharge fully its obligation under the United Nations Charter. The aggression is continuing. The armed forces of Israel occupy territories in the UAR, Syria and Jordan.

As long as the Israeli troops continue to occupy the seized territories, and urgent measures are not taken to eliminate the consequences of the aggression, a military conflict can flare up any minute with a new intensity.

That is exactly why the Soviet Union took the initiative in convening an emergency session of the General Assembly. We are gratified to note that many states supported our proposal. Thus, they displayed their awareness of the dangers with which the situation is fraught and manifested their concern for the consolidation of peace.

The General Assembly is confronted with a responsible task of adopting decisions that would clear the way towards the restoration of peace in the Middle East.

No nation wants war. Nowadays nobody doubts that if a new world war starts it would inevitably be a nuclear one. Its consequences would be fatal for many countries and peoples of the world. The more far-sighted statesmen from various countries, outstanding thinkers and scientists, warned of this from the very first day nuclear weapons came into existence.

The nuclear age has created a new reality in questions of war and peace. It has vested in the states a far greater responsibility in all that pertains to these problems.

However, the practice of international relations abounds in facts which show that certain states take quite a different approach. Continuous attempts are undertaken to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries and peoples, to impose on them from outside political concepts and alien views on social order.

Israel was warned by a number of states about responsibility for the consequences of the policy it pursued. But even after that the Israeli government did not reconsider its course. Its political leaders openly threatened wider military actions against Arab countries.

The Soviet government, and I believe others too, began receiving information to the effect that the Israeli government was planning to strike at Syria in order to crush it and then carry the fighting over into the territory of the United Arab Republic.

When the preparations for war entered the final stage the government of Israel suddenly began to spread both confidentially and publicly profuse assurances of its peaceful intentions. It declared that it was not going to start hostilities and was not seeking a conflict with its neighbors.

Literally a few hours before the attack on the Arab states the Defence Minister of Israel swore, his government was seeking peaceful solutions. "Let diplomacy work" he said.

On June 5, Israel started war against the United Arab Republic,

Syria and Jordan. The government of Israel flouted the Charter of the United Nations, the standards of international law and thus showed all its peaceful declarations were false, through and through.

If Israel had any claims against its neighbors, it should have come here to the United Nations and searched for a settlement by peaceful means, as prescribed by the U.N. Charter. After all, Israel claims to be entitled to the rights and privileges offered by its membership in the United Nations. But rights cannot exist in isolation from duties.

What is now going on in the Gaza strip, in the western part of Jordan and on Syrian soil occupied by the Israeli troops, brings to mind the heinous crimes perpetrated by Fascists during World War II. The indigenous Arab population is being evicted from Gaza, Jordan and other areas.

Israeli troops are burning villages and destroying hospitals and schools; the civilian population is deprived of food and water and of all means of subsistence. There have been facts of prisoners of war and even women and children being shot and of ambulances carrying the wounded being burned.

We would not have been consistent and fair in estimating Israel's policy, if we did not declare with all certainty that in its actions Israel has enjoyed outside support from certain imperialist circles.

By putting forward a programme of annexation, Israel seems to have completely lost a sense of reality and has embarked on a very dangerous path. Any attempt to consolidate the results of aggression is bound to fail.

Territorial conquests, if they were recognised by various states, would

(Contd. on page 4)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial comments on the Pule Charkhi workshops. The paper says that the establishment of more workshops is necessary for the development of industries, and the government always tries to establish them in different parts of the country. The government has not only provided loans to the private sector to establish such workshops, but also invited foreign assistance in this field.

The Pule Charkhi workshops, which were inaugurated by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah the other day in the industrial area of Kabul, are a symbol of the hard work of Afghan youth and the cooperation of Czechoslovakian experts, says the paper. With the inauguration of this project another step to meet the technical and scientific needs of the country has been taken.

The operation of the project undoubtedly needs experts and good workers. Some experts have been trained. We consider this project a fruit of friendship between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia and appreciate the cooperation of the government of Czechoslovakia, the paper ends as saying.

Yesterday's *Heywad* in an editorial comments on Israel's aggression against the Arab states. It says it is in violation of the UN Charter.

Article 3 of the Charter says that all member states must solve their differences by peaceful means, so that justice and security are not threatened. Another article says that no nation shall use force and take military action against another nation in violation of the Charter. Article 16 of the Charter says that if a nation adopts military measures against the principles of the Charter the General Assembly can, on the recommendation of the Security Council, expel it from the world body.

The paper says Israel also has not acted in accordance with the United Nations resolutions and has acted against the principles of international law and security.

The United Nations Assembly in 1949 decided that all Arab refugees

should return to their homes, but Israel has not implemented this decision for the past 19 years. In addition, Israel has on several occasions attacked its Arab neighbours and the reports of the United Nations peace force in the area bear this out. In other words, says the paper, Israel has neither implemented the decisions of the United Nations nor stopped its use of force.

Now Israel is trying to harvest the fruits of aggression and is not apparently ready to withdraw from

the land it has occupied in the recent military operations. For the peaceloving and justice-seeking nations of the world it is sad to see a big country like the United States, which has primary responsibility to protect the United Nations Charter, take a stand which would result in the encouragement and protection of the aggressor.

The paper hopes that the General Assembly will play its role in the preservation of peace in the

### World Press

Correspondents of the Soviet paper *Izvestia* said the current emergency session of the General Assembly "is a serious test for the United Nations Organisation whose very existence depends on the discharge of its duty as an instrument of peace and security of the peoples."

An article in the paper said the present situation in the Middle East "is a direct consequence of the adventurist policy of the militarist, chauvinist circles of Israel, which are a tool of the imperialist powers and, primarily, of the United States."

The article said that throughout the period of Israel's existence the United States and Britain supported the plan to seize Arab lands, "plans which are now being implemented with far-reaching goals of suppressing the national liberation movement in the Arab East."

"Growing more and more impudent, the Israeli ruling circles now lay claim to the fruits of their aggression and demand that the frontiers of Israel should correspond to the borders of ancient Palestine, because they rely on the support rendered to Israel by the imperialists of the United States and Britain," the article said.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said Israel will refuse to comply with any UN General

Assembly resolution calling for a return to pre-war boundaries in the Middle East.

He said if the Arab nations wanted to change existing ceasefire lines, they would have to reach a peace settlement with Israel.

The *Times* said the Chinese hydrogen explosion "shows that China's nuclear programme was in no way a casualty from the excesses of the cultural revolution."

It added: "Perhaps it was protected from the worst turmoils of the past year by the fact that most of the important installations are located in Sinkiang province, whose leader, General Wang En-mai, did not allow the Red Guards to rampage through his territory."

"The explosion also confirms earlier suspicions that the pace of China's nuclear development has been consistently underestimated in the West."

The *Guardian* said that the Japanese and Indians are the people most immediately threatened by China's hydrogen explosion.

In an editorial it declared: "China has again, forcibly reminded the United States that she exists."

Japan's mass circulation *Asahi Shimbun* was "not at all pleased" at the portrayal of Japan in the James Bond film "You Only Live Twice."

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## A Glance At Literature:

## A BOX OF JEWELS

By K. Habbibi

Balkh, the mother of cities, is now only a heap of destroyed houses. Among them is the shrine of Rabia Balkhi, the famous poetess who lived 1000 years ago.

The whole life of this young poetess was strange. She was the daughter of Kab, the ruler of Sajistan and Turan. From the beginning of her life she roamed in the vineyards of the countryside and wrote poetry which inspired the people so much that they praised her by calling her a bird with golden wings. She had an intimate relation with nature's beauty and had special admiration for gardens of Qasdar. Walking by the sides of the brooks she would lapse into a contemplative mood.

One day while wandering in the gardens of Hadis, her brother who became the ruler after her father's death, she met Baktash a slave in the court of Hadis. The slave presented her with a rose which was a token of friendship and love. She departed from the garden for fear of being seen by others and it was this incident which began her poetic career and led to a great tragedy.

From then on she lived in a dream world and spent day and night meditating about her lover. Every word of her poetry was devoted to him. It was not long before the rumour of her love reached Hadis who stopped her from seeing Baktash. She started sending messages written in poetry to the slave who hid them in a box of jewelry. When the other slaves saw this they became suspicious and opened the box but to their surprise found only papers in it. The messages were taken to Hadis which read:

I wish my heart knew of my soul;  
And my soul of my life's role.  
I hope my love ends safe and sound;  
And escapes seduction all around.

You accuse me of love by a trick and fraud.

How will you answer the omniscient God?

Without you I regret heaven; with you hell is worthy

In your absence sugar is poison; with you poison honey.

Hadis became so furious after reading the message that he ordered her to be thrown into a hot bath and her veins cut. This cruel act was carried out. After her death when the people entered the bath, on the wall they found, written in blood the following lines:

I am caught in loves web so deceitful  
None of my endeavours turned fruitful.  
I know not when I rode the high-blooded steed  
The harder I pulled its reins the less it would heed.  
Love is an ocean with such a vast space  
No wise man can swim in it any place  
A true lover should be faithful till the end  
And face life's reprobated trend  
When you see things hideous, fancy them neat  
Eat poison, but taste sugar sweet

## The Listener's Disease

Are you a snorer? Or do you sleep They are the ones who have puffs with one?

If you're the one who snores, you're lucky. At least, you can sleep. But if you must sleep near a person who snores, then you have problems. Mostly the problem of getting enough sleep yourself.

Snoring is called "the listener's disease," in recent reports on it in "Spectrum" magazine, published by Pfizer Laboratories, and in "Life & Health" magazine.

It is a disease "which is comical to everyone but the listener," says the latter.

"Snoring," Spectrum notes, "is perhaps the only disease known to modern man of which the afflicted one—the patient—is totally oblivious, and for which a cure has almost defied solution."

Snoring is universal, afflicting an estimated one in every eight persons throughout the world. It occurs in both sexes, at all ages and in every geographical area.

It is caused by decreased muscle tone of the throat. The muscular structures vibrate when air passes over them, like a loose sail flapping in the breeze. The affected parts include the tongue, soft palate and the passage from mouth to pharynx.

Sleeping on the back is the position most likely to cause snoring, but some snore regardless of the position they assume.

The snorer suffers no harm, except perhaps a dry mouth. He usually awakens refreshed after his sleep.

Others who sleep within hearing distance are the ones who suffer.

or circles under their eyes the next morning, or become increasingly irritable as a result of lack of sleep.

Family counsellors say that snoring often causes serious marriage problems. A poke in the ribs, or rolling over one's mate is the usual solution, although some try ear plugs to shut out the noise.

Not much can be done about snoring, although the U.S. Patent Office has some 300 anti-snoring devices registered. They include devices such as chin straps to keep the snorer's mouth closed, diaphragms and plates to minimise mouth breathing, and a rubber ball with a squeak sewn to the back of the pajama jacket, so that the wearer rolls over to his side after turning on his back.

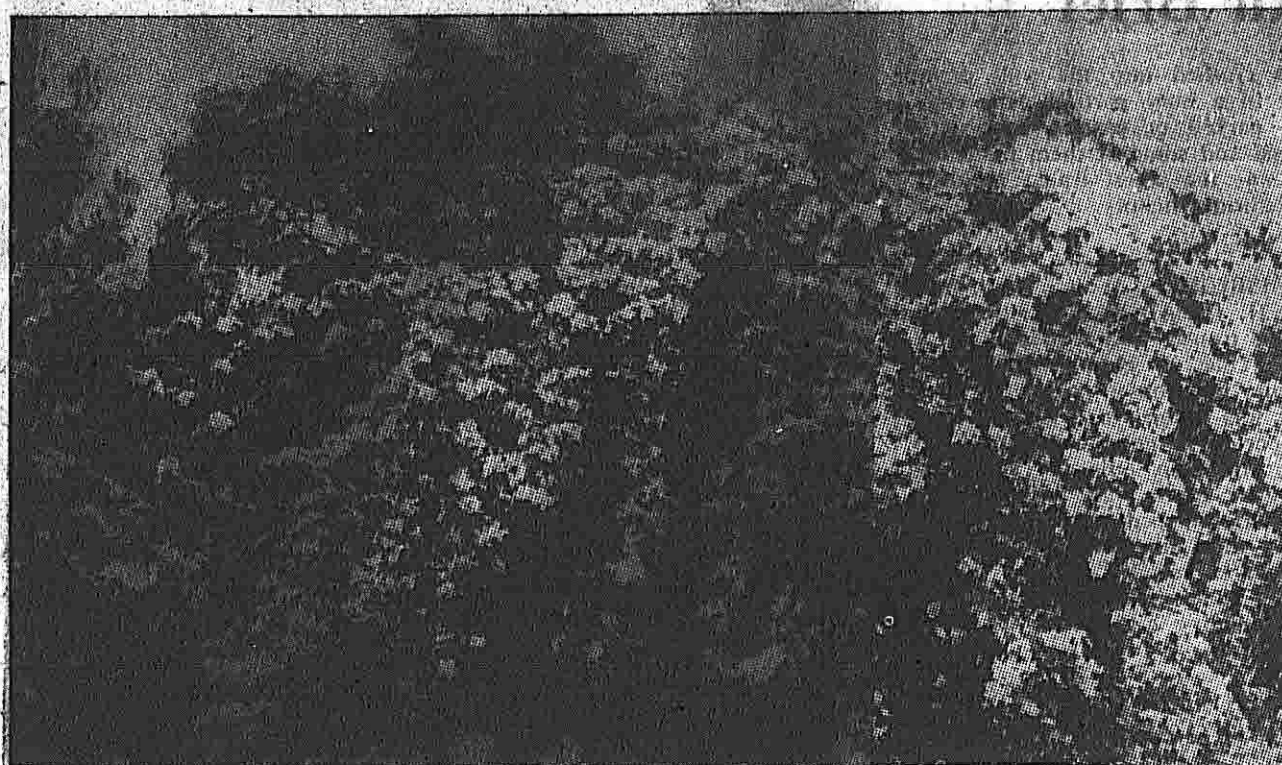
In children, diseased tonsils or nose polyps can be removed to end snoring, or a highly arched palate with poor meshing teeth can be corrected. Inflammation of the nose mucous membrane can also be treated.

There are also some general approaches which may do some good, including attacks on overweight, heavy smoking, heavy drinking, or too many sweets or starches.

However, Dr. J. De Witt Fox writes in "Life & Health":

"We are conquering polio, outer space and the weather (but) snoring joins the ranks of civilisation's unsolved mysteries, along with the common cold, mother's aching back and father's furrowed brow."

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)



Seeing flowers was Rabia Balkhi's favourite pastime. These dogroses which have made the two sides of the Baghe Bala road leading to the old Palace beautiful are in their last days of blossom.

## INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

The 29-year-old world and Tokyo Olympic heavyweight champion Leonid Zhabotinsky of the Soviet Union has broken the world heavy weight record by 5 kg. Improving by 10 kg the world mark held by another Soviet champion, Yuri Vlasov.

## ZHABOTINSKY PERFORMS

Zhabotinsky, performing at international competitions in Sofia, also improved all the three world records: In the press—320.5, in the snatch—174 kg and in the jerk—218.5 kg.

The Soviet middle heavyweight Jan Talts improved two world records—in the three events—he lifted 497.5 kg, and in the jerk—193 kilograms. World and Tokyo Olympic champion Alexei Lakhonin (bantamweight) lifted 144 kg in the two hand continental clean and jerk, which is also a new world record.

World junior lightweight champion Flash Elorde failed Thursday by 2.25 pounds to make the weight for his title match against challenger Yoshiaki Numata.

Numata made the weight, at 129.5 pounds. The limit is 130 pounds.

## CLAY IN COURT

Cassius Clay had to wait nearly six hours but finally entered a federal court room Monday for the start of his trial on a charge of refusing to be inducted into the armed services.

Another case prevented the start of selection of a jury until mid-afternoon after the heavyweight champion had spent most of the time roaming the courthouse corridors chatting, joking and preaching. "I could have stayed in bed," he said at one point.

Clay finally entered the courtroom after 84 of 150 prospective jurors had been assembled before judge Joe Ingraham. No jurors had been selected by late afternoon.

Cassius Clay's case which took no more than 20 minutes prosecuted Clay to a five year imprisonment term and \$10,000 fine.

## AUSTRALIA WELL PLACED

Australia seems well placed to win at least three of the eight divisions of the Asian Amateur Boxing Championship.

Burma, the 'Australians' biggest potential rivals will be hard-pressed

to win two divisions.

Keith Skuse gave Australia its first final win with a victory over Malaysia's George Vuilleumie in the light welterweight last Saturday.

Joe Donovan (light flyweight) John Wallis (welterweight) and Hogarth (light middleweight) are Australian representatives in the three of the remaining finals.

According to Australian coach A. Tunstall, Hogarth will bear his Indonesian opponent Rudy Siregar without difficulty though the Indonesian packed some of the most powerful punches in the competition so far in his rise to the finals.

Aborigine Leo Donovan has shown hard-hitting peak form and should have a good chance against his still untied Indonesian opponent, Faizal.

But John Wallis a good left-hander with quick footwork seen in the competition of far faces a hard task in a punching-home attack against tall, lithe Pakistani Abdul Waheed Mir.

Burma has finalists Tin Tun (lightweight) and Ni Ni (bantamweight).

Tin Tun using superb classic punches and an unbeatable defence stance which has characterised the best Burmese boxing in the tournament should have little difficulty in polishing off Malaysia's Ahmad Awi but Ni Ni will need all reserves of strength and power to down his tough South Korean opponent.

Indian (Red) Lopez of California, the World Boxing Association's fifth-ranked welterweight, won a unanimous 10-round decision over Phil Robinson of Philippines Tuesday night.

Lopez decked the Philippines champion at the end of the fifth round.

The 148-pound (67.1 kg) Robinson outweighed the winner by 1 1/2 pound (0.2 kg).

## SCOTLAND BEAT SPAIN

Scotland beat Spain 3-1 in the European amateur football cup semi-final match.

At the end of normal time, both teams were level with one goal each. After a goalless first half, Hay Score of Scotland shot a goal in the 66th minute. Two minutes later Aparicio equalised for Spain.

In the first half of extra time, Hopper scored for Scotland in the 12th minute. Then, in the second half of extra time, Spain's Ostas put the ball in his own net to give Scotland a 3-1 victory.

Austria and Turkey tied 0-0 at the end of the 90-minute match, and they played an extra period of 30 minutes to break their tie in Palma de Mallorca on Friday.

The winning goal for Austria was scored by right back Suttner in the eighth minute of extra time, through a free kick from outside the

penalty area.

After this goal one player from each team, Turkish right half Area and Austria centre forward Leiner, were expelled from the pitch by the Dutch referee M. Bogaerts, for mutual attack.

During the second half of the extra time, at 20 minutes, Turkish left half Yalcintas booted a penalty kick but the ball went wide.

A crowd of not more than 5,000 watched the match.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Cliff Drysdale of South Africa defeated Bill Bowrey of Australia, 7-5, 6-4, Friday for a place in the final of the west of England championship tennis tournament in Bristol.

In the other semi-final, Tom Okker, the Netherlands champion, defeated Jim Mcmanus, U.S. 8-10, 11-9, 6-4.

Drysdale, cool and calm, plugged away at Bowrey and waited for the Australian to make the errors.

Bowrey kept pace with him until the 11th game. Then, after five deuces, he put a smash over the line and followed that up with a double fault to give Drysdale the vital break.

Drysdale's powerful forehand had Bowrey in trouble throughout the second set. One service break at 4-3 was enough to clinch the match for the South African.

## PREDICTED CHAMPIONSHIP

Indonesia would keep the Thomas Cup Badminton's premier trophy, for many years to come, the acting chairman of the all-Indonesian Badminton Federation, Colonel M. Sriamin has said.

The Eastern Sun quoted Colonel Sriamin as saying in an exclusive interview: "We cannot think of Indonesia without the cup now."

"It has become what you call a matter of national prestige," Colonel Sriamin, who left Kuala Lumpur Monday said.

Sriamin said Indonesia had the cup for nine years and would keep it for "a long time to come".

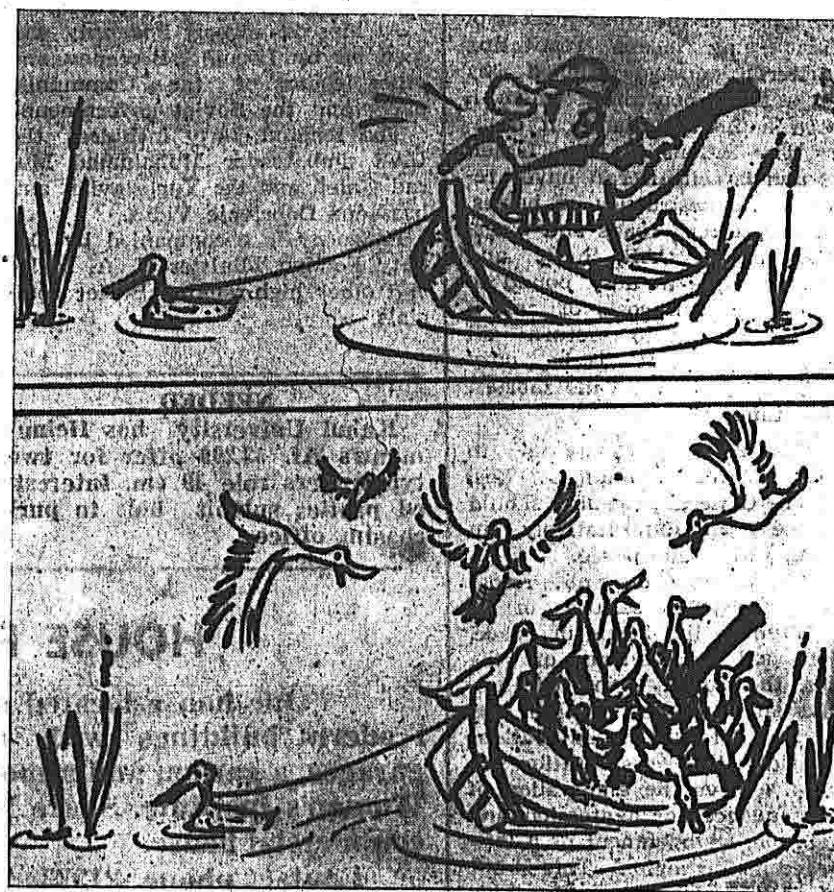
This was because Indonesia could draw on its tremendous reserves of young badminton talent and explained badminton was compulsory in all Indonesian schools.

## RYUN SETS A RECORD

Jim Ryun set a new 100-yard dash qualifying heat at the National record in Nebraska in winning a Collegiate Athletics Championships.

Since Bob Hayes of Florida set the world mark in 1963, it has also been equalled by Canada's Harry Jerome and Jimmy Hines of the U.S.

Jim Ryun, holder of the world mile record at 3:51.3 breezed to victory in 4:09.6 in a qualifying heat.



## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Waranga, published in Gardez, the centre of the southern province of Pakthia, in a recent editorial welcomes the news that a canal is to be constructed from the Khash Rud to irrigate the thirsty land of Bakwa. The paper says that when the project is completed Bakwa will become an ideal place for settling the Koochis.

The paper notes that in western Afghanistan, especially in areas around Farah, the soil is very fertile, yet due to lack of water in the summer the agricultural production in that part of the country is almost nil.

In spring the flooding Helmand and Arghandab rivers wash away the land. The paper says some basic schemes to solve these two serious problems are needed and the digging of a canal from the Khash Rud to irrigate the Bakwa area is a right step towards solving the first problem.

Parwan, published in Charikar, the centre of the northern province of Parwan, writes that the news of Israeli aggression against our Arab brethren has earned great sympathy for the cause of Arab people throughout the justice-loving and Islamic world in general and among the people of Afghanistan who have always stood on the side of the right of people to justice and self-determination in particular.

The paper says the Afghans have always spoken against aggression and injustice and that is why when the news of the Israeli attack against the people of Arab countries reached here they staged demonstrations and in various ways strongly condemned the cruelty committed by the so-called state of Israel.

The reason that the Afghans so outspokenly condemned the Israeli atrocities against the Arabs was that they never want to see other people go through the kind of trouble which they themselves do not want to go through. The Afghans consider freedom and self-determination the natural rights of mankind. They like to see the territorial integrity of all nations and countries respected.

What the so-called state of Israel has done is to deprive a large number of Arabs from living in their motherland. It pursues an expansionist policy, grabbing by force the land of the Arabs. It is for these reasons that the Afghans are condemning the Israeli moves in the Middle East and are earnestly hoping the justice will triumph in the pathetic conditions prevailing in that troubled part of the world.

Helmand, the weekly newspaper published in Bost, in a recent editorial reminds the authorities that now the time is ripe to start a paper plant in Helmand. The paper writes that according to findings by experts and experiments done within the framework of the Helmand Valley Authority there are two kinds of trees grown there which are suitable for paper production.

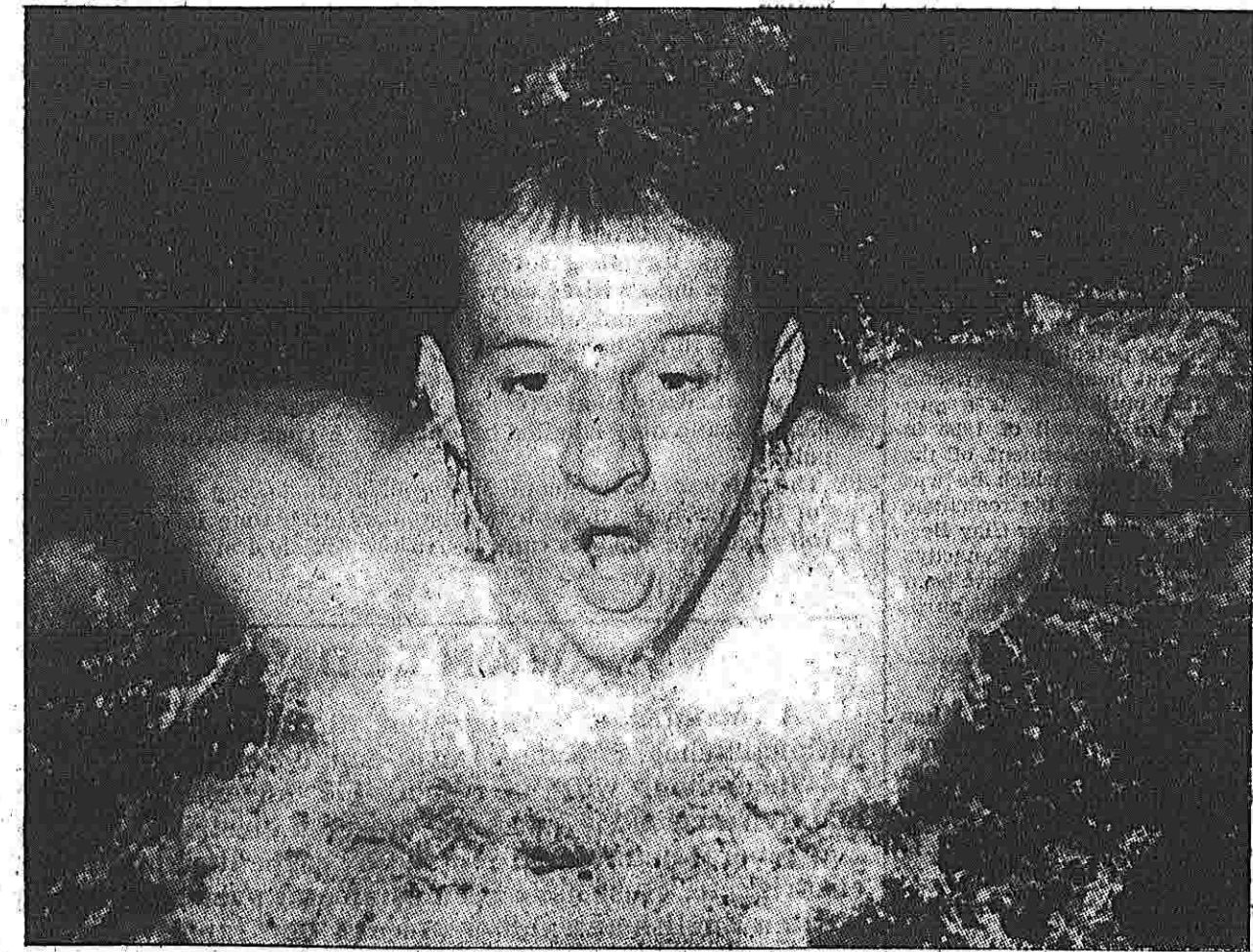
Two years ago in Marjeh more than 400 acres of land was allocated for planting trees good for pulp. The paper says that trees planted in that area can be used for a paper factory. Similarly in other areas of Helmand large areas have such trees.

Generally speaking, the paper adds, now is the time to reap profits from the great investment made in Helmand. One way will be to develop light industries. It says that with power which could be supplied from Kajaki it could move towards industrialisation more rapidly.

Dewa, published in Sheberghan, the centre of Jozjan province, hopes that further steps will be adopted to improve the lot of cattle and sheepowners in the country. The paper writes that a logical and balanced development of agriculture and industry today has become essential. While we hope that logical and satisfactory steps will be adopted towards the industrialisation of the country, it is also necessary to accelerate our moves towards improvements in agriculture.

The paper says that as result of talks that the cattle and sheepowners of Jozjan province recently had with high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, it became apparent that they are in need of further active guidance and cooperation.

Ittefaqi Islam published in Herat, comments on the British move to join the West European Common Market. After giving a brief history of British attempts to join that economic association and the rebuff that it received in 1963 when France vetoed its entry, the paper says this time too the road is not quite smooth for British entry. The French President, who is considered the main obstacle to British entry into the Common Market, has raised many ifs, writes the newspaper. But if the British overcome these difficulties, and according to expert observers, this time they may be able to do so, it will usher in a great and new era in the political development of Europe and history may take a new turn.



The first West German to swim 1500 metres in under 7 minutes is Hans Fassnacht, who achieved this feat at the recent German Indoor Baths Swimming Championships in Mainz. In a pool with a length of 25 metres, he won three German championships and set up two new German records.

He swam the 200 metres freestyle in 1 minute, 58.6 seconds. He broke the existing West German record in the 400 metres freestyle with a time of 4 minutes, 12.6 seconds. He swam the 1500 metres freestyle in 16 minutes, 52.7 seconds—another new West German record.

Hans Fassnacht was thus the most successful male competitor in the German Championships. In the ladies' events, Margit Hetting, Heike Hustede and Uta Frommter had similar successes: each won two German championship titles.



## World News In Brief

**LONDON, June 21, (Reuters).**—Lord Alport, Prime Minister Harold Wilson's special envoy to Rhodesia, left for Salisbury by air last night. He is to probe reports that Rhodesian rebel leader Ian Smith would like to hold talks on the independence issue.

Wilson announced last week he was sending Lord Alport, former high commissioner in Salisbury, as a personal envoy "to test the water."

**KUALA LUMPUR, June 21, (Reuters).**—Elections could not be held in Sarawak before next February, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman told Parliament here yesterday.

He said the election commission would take six months to register voters and deliver the constituencies and it was therefore not possible to hold elections before that time.

"Any insinuation that the central government is afraid of the Opposition gaining control of Sarawak after the election is out of place," he said.

**SEOUL, June 21, (Reuters).**—The South Korean Air Force said that some radioactive fallout from China's first hydrogen bomb explosion on Saturday had been collected by planes Sunday.

But radioactivity was not serious, the Air Force added.

Soviet planes and Japanese Air Force planes were also flying over the sea east of Korea apparently to collect fallout, the Air Force said.

**TASHKENT, June 21, (DPA).**—A force 5 earthquake shook Tashkent yesterday. The quake came 24 hours after a tremor of about the same force.

In April, 1966, Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, was hit by a series of several earthquakes which destroyed large parts of the city.

**CAPE TOWN, June 21, (DPA).**—One hundred and thirty ships, 11 of them tankers, are now waiting in Table Bay before packed Cape Port following rerouting round the Cape as the result of the closing of the Suez Canal.

**PARIS, June 21, (DPA).**—A gang of dope peddlars stole 500 kg. of raw opium yesterday from a storage depot in Northern Paris which was scheduled for delivery to a pharmaceutical factory.

Experts estimate that about 60 kg. of heroin can be produced from the half ton of raw opium. It could be sold for \$1 million.

**PRETORIA, June 21, (DPA).**—Six Africans and a white man were killed here yesterday when a 25-ton lorry loaded with cement

blocks crashed into the wall of a house in a busy part of the city. Seven parked or passing cars were rammed and some of them flattened. This was the worst traffic accident in Pretoria's history.

**DUISBURG, West Germany, June 21, (DPA).**—A man reached into his trouser pocket to pull out a handkerchief to blow his nose and put into his trouser pocket.

He was rushed to a hospital and is reported in good condition.

As the man tells the story, he had gone for a walk and found a pistol. He stopped to pick it up and put it into his trouser pocket.

When he reached into his pocket for the handkerchief the pistol went off, wounding him in the leg.

**TOKYO, June 21, (DPA).**—Hino Motors of Tokyo has contracted to export to China 200 trucks worth \$600,000. This is Japan's first full-scale motor vehicles deal with China.

**KUIBYSHEV, USSR, June 21, (DPA).**—It was only after four hours of hard work that Boris Gelfand, a local dentist, could lay down his tools (a chisel and a hammer) and walk away from the patient, the offending tooth safely extracted.

The patient was a tiger, Akbar, from the act of the famous Soviet animal tamer Valter Zaphashny.

The unusual operation was performed at the circus.

The tiger's paws were tied together, and a thick stick was placed in his mouth. For pre-extraction X-rays, the patient had to be taken to a polyclinic in a cage.

**NAIROBI, June 21, (AP).**—Kenya yesterday imposed a total ban on overseas lawyers entering the country to handle legal cases. Vice President Daniel Arap Moi said a number of foreign advocates had in the past been allowed in when Kenya did not have eminent and able lawyers. But now we have a strong and thriving legal profession.

**BELGRADE, June 21, (Tanjug).**—Negotiations on large scale cooperation between the motor car industries of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are drawing to a close.

A Yugoslav delegation is shortly to leave for the Soviet Union to determine the final accord on the modalities and extent of this cooperation.

Yugoslav economic quarters hold that there are prospects for specialisation in the manufacture of car parts to be manufactured in the two countries. The Yugoslav industry may also take over the manufacture of one type of car for the Yugoslav and Soviet markets, while the Soviet industry manufactured another type also for the two markets.

### Kosygin's Call

(Continued from page 2)

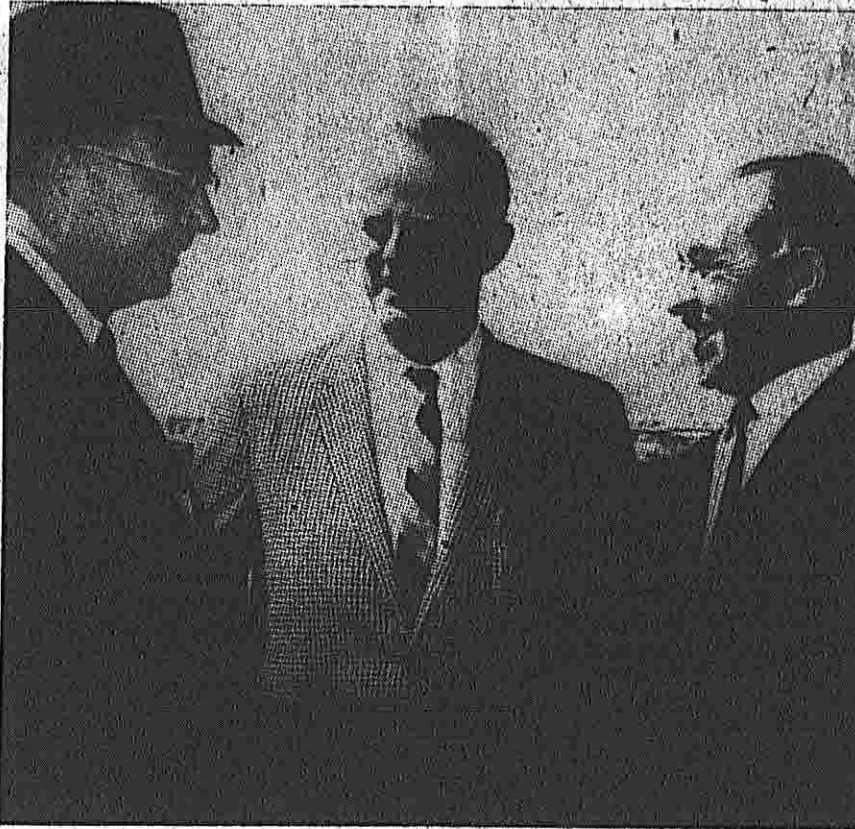
only lead to new and perhaps larger conflicts. Consequently, peace and security in the Middle East would remain illusory. Such a situation cannot be permitted to arise, and one may rest assured that this is not going to happen. Attempts to consolidate the fruits of aggression will in the long run backfire against Israel and its people.

The Arab states, which fell victim to aggression, are entitled to expect that their sovereignty, territorial integrity, legitimate rights and interests that had been violated by an armed attack, will be reconstituted in full and without delay. We repeat that this means, first of all, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories. This is the crucial question today, without which there can be no detente in the Middle East.

Elimination of the consequences of aggression also means restituting the material damage inflicted by the aggressor upon those whom it attacked and whose lands it occupied. The actions of the Israeli forces and Israeli aircraft have resulted in the destruction of homes, industrial projects, roads and transportation in the UAR, Syria and Jordan. Israel is in duty bound to reimburse the full costs of all it has destroyed and to return all captured property. It is in duty bound to do this within the shortest possible time.

Can this session measure up to this task and can it attain it? Yes, it can. The General Assembly should pronounce itself authoritatively in favour of justice and peace.

The Soviet Union does not recognise the territorial seizures of Israel. True to the ideals of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, the Soviet Union will undertake all measures within its power both in the United Nations and outside this organisation in order to achieve the elimination of the consequences of aggression and promote the establishment of a lasting peace in the region. This is our firm and principled course. This is our course together with other socialist countries.



Dr. Dean F. Peterson, (left) an Irrigation Engineer and leader of the agricultural review team that arrived Sunday in Kabul, is shown here being greeted by Mohammad Yassin Mayel, Deputy Minister of Irrigation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. In the centre is Russel S. McClure, Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission in Afghanistan.

The five-member review team will make a month-long study of progress in agricultural production in Afghanistan, including land preparation, storage and marketing facilities and agricultural budgeting.

### Israelis Used Napalm Widely

**AMMAN, June 21, (Tass).**—A hideous picture of Israeli atrocities opened before the eyes of foreign correspondents when they visited a military hospital in Amman, where napalm-seared Jordanian soldiers are undergoing treatment. Some were blind.

When the war broke out we were undergoing military training in a camp in Jericho, Anis Sinawi, a recruit, told the correspondents. After the first Israeli air attack our camp was blazing with fire. They did not drop a single detonation bomb, they dropped only napalm. All the structures around us were in flames, and we ourselves were burning in the trenches.

Then again ambulances and again bombed throughout the route. Israeli fighter planes attacked even solitary vehicles carrying wounded soldiers. The marking of the Red Crescent were clear on them.

Foreign journalists called at one of the military hospitals in Cairo's Helwan district. Hundreds of Egyptian soldiers and officers with terrible scars of burns are lying in this hospital alone. They all are victims of napalm bombs the Israeli air force dropped over the Egyptian positions in the Sinai peninsula. Most of the wounded have their arms and faces burned. Some have burns almost all over their bodies and their condition is critical. A colonel and a lieutenant, whose condition is almost hopeless, in spite of all attempts by the doctors, to save their lives, lie in one of the wards of the hospital.

According to the doctors of the hospital, many fatal cases have already been registered since sometimes such large parts of the body have been burned by napalm that medicine is helpless to do anything.

### Cairo Visit

(Continued from page 1)

Podgorny's previous foreign trips since becoming president in December 1965 have been announced in advance.

Soviet Communist Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev delivered a major policy statement on the Middle East question at a closed meeting of the party's main forum, its central committee in the Kremlin.

At Moscow airport Podgorny was seen off by Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders of the Communist party and the Soviet government.

The send-off party included the UAR ambassador Muhammad Murad Galeb and the Yugoslavian ambassador Dobrovoje Vidic.

Podgorny is accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Y. A. Malik and other high-ranking Soviet officials.

**NEEDED**  
Kabul University has Heine-mann's Af. 33,200 offer for two typewriters role 49 cm. Interested parties submit bids to purchasing office.

### HOUSE FOR RENT

One house located on a two acre plot with two modern buildings with many rooms, store houses, garages, a garden and a motor park. Located next to the Women's Institute, Share Nau. Good for embassies or a commercial house.

Contact phone: 21923  
From 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

### NBC Defends Shaw Against Garrison Charges

**NEW YORK, June 21, (AP).**—The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) said in a televised programme Monday that potential witnesses were threatened and induced by New Orleans, Louisiana District Attorney Jim Garrison's office to strengthen a case against Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, is under indictment there on charges of conspiracy to murder in the 1963 assassination in Dallas of President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison contends the Kennedy assassination was the result of this purported conspiracy, and disputes the Warren Commission finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone as the killer.

"The results of his four months of public investigation have been to damage reputations, to spread fear and suspicion and, worst of all, to exploit the nation's sorrow and doubts about President Kennedy's death," NBC said of Garrison.

Garrison sought in vain to block the network telecast, entitled "The JFK conspiracy: the case of Jim Garrison. But NBC went ahead with it.

In New Orleans, Garrison said: "All of the screaming and hollering now being heard is evidence that we have caught a very large fish. It is obvious that there are elements in Washington, D. C., which are desperate because we are in the process of uncovering their hoax."

"It is equally obvious that the National Broadcasting Company has lent itself to the counterattack in an effort to stop our inquiry before the truth is brought out to the public."

Summing up after the hour-long programme, NBC commentator Frank McGee declared: "We cannot say that the murder of John F. Kennedy did not happen the way Jim Garrison says it did. We cannot say he does not have the evidence to prove it. We can say this: The case he has against Clay Shaw is based on testimony that did not pass a lie detector test. Garrison ordered—and Garrison knew it. One introspective witness admitted he was going to lie."

"Members of Garrison's staff, in trying to strengthen the case against Shaw, have threatened and offered inducements to potential witnesses."

The apparent heart of Garrison's case, as NBC outlined it, is a purported party in the fall of 1963 in the New Orleans apartment of the late David Ferrie, in which he was heard discussing with his roommate and a man named Clem or Clay Bertrand a plan to assassinate Kennedy.

The roommate is said to have been Oswald, and Bertrand was purported to be Shaw.

#### NOTICE

The Kabul Times stand has been temporarily moved from next to the Park Cinema to opposite the Blue Mosque in Share Nau.

The Kabul Times Annual is also available at the stand.

### India Asks ILO To Check Population Growth

**GENEVA, June 21, (DPA).**—India's delegate at the current International Labour Organisation conference here, Abid Ali, Monday appealed to the ILO to consider the question of controlling population growth in developing countries.

Ali told the delegates at the ILO's 61st conference that the rapid growth of India's population was "overtaking whatever advances we make in the social and economic field."

"I believe the situation in other developing countries will not be very different," Ali said.

He pointed out that 15 years of planning had brought about a good deal of industrial expansion in India.

"But in spite of the fact that over 31 million new jobs were created during this period, the unemployment situation is still very acute."

"In fact, our fourth plan had to open with an unemployment backlog of nine to 10 million."

The plain fact of the situation is that rapid growth of population is overtaking whatever advances we make in the social and economic fields.

### ATTENTION

#### LUFTHANSA PASSENGERS

LUFTHANSA has resumed its ordinary schedule between Teheran and W. Germany, landing again at Beirut instead of Istanbul.

Further information: LUFTHANSA German Airlines, Share Nau, Phone: 22501

INTERNATIONAL CLUB  
Every Thursday night, dinner dance and music by the Blue Sharks.

## KABUL AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Presents  
**RHINOCEROS**

By  
**EUGENE IONESCO**

This bizarre and controversial comedy will be on stage June 22, 23, and 24 at the British Council Auditorium.

Tickets from: ASTCO, British and U.S. Embassies, United Nations,  
Members: 40 Non Members: Afs. 80

The English version of the Royal Afghan Government Decree regulating the import into and the distribution within Afghanistan of alcoholic beverages.

1. The import into and the distribution within Afghanistan of alcoholic beverages, for the use only of Foreign Missions and other private individuals of foreign nationality, is hereby decreed as a monopolised item.
2. The Afghan Government Monopolies is invested by this edict with full authority to enter into sole and franchised distributor agreement with the manufacturing and supplying companies of alcoholic beverages for the sale and distribution of their products in the Kingdom of Afghanistan. No other company or private traders and individuals of Afghan or foreign nationality are /is allowed to act as a distributor or commission agent for the sale of the monopolies item within the territory of Afghanistan.
3. A: Foreign Missions and other privileged personalities of foreign nationality enjoying the right of duty exemption can purchase their requirements of alcoholic drinks from the Afghan Government Monopolies as per Article 5 of this decree.  
B: Foreign Missions and other personalities of diplomatic privileges are also allowed to import, with the consent only of the Royal Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs, their requirements directly from the manufacturing and supplying companies abroad. The Protocol Department of the Royal Afghan Office, in such cases, will have to furnish the Afghan Government Monopolies with the copies of the Custom Declaration Documents to help them keep proper records of the type, quantity, and the prices of the imported items in consideration of Article 5 of this decree.
4. For married persons of non diplomatic privileges a maximum quantity of 50 bottles liquor with 100 bottles of beer would be available per month at prices per Article 6 of this decree. Half this quantity per month is assigned for single persons. This quantity can be obtained wholly at one time or partially at the customer's option.
5. Foreign and other persons of foreign nationality with diplomatic privileges or others entitled to duty exemption can obtain their requirements at the landed cost, free of duty and monopoly taxes, plus handling charges. These purchases are subject to the recommendation by the Royal Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs for reasonable quantity.
6. The selling prices for non diplomats will include custom duty and monopoly taxes.
7. Foreigners travelling into Afghanistan are allowed to bring with them upto 3 litres only.
8. Foreigners are not allowed to sell or give presents of alcoholic beverages to Afghans.
9. Every bottle of alcoholic beverages imported by the Afghan Government Monopolies must be properly sealed and waxed in the name of, and duly labelled by order of, Afghan Government Monopoly.
10. The Afghan Government Monopolies must keep proper records of the purchases made by customers each time in order to control excessive supplies contrary to the Article 4 of this edict.

### WANTED

A maintenance supervisor for American International School of Kabul, Darul-Aman Boulevard, Kabul. Incumbent will be responsible for operation and maintenance of 150 kw diesel powered electric generator and general maintenance including carpentry, plumbing, electric, etc. Must have good command over spoken and written English and ability to learn Dari rapidly.

An experienced accountant who can handle accounts independently and should be able to maintain stock control cards and other records. Must have good command over spoken and written English to handle correspondence with the foreign suppliers independently. Minimum experience in accounts line should be four to five years.

Address your applications to the superintendent, American International School of Kabul, American Embassy, Kabul.

### Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern and central regions of the country will be partly cloudy in the afternoon. The rest of the country will have blue skies. Yesterday Farah was the warmest area in the country with a high of 44C, 111F.

The temperature in Kabul at noon was 28C, 82F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	29C	14C
	84F	46F
Kandahar	39C	14C
	102F	57F
Herat	36C	15C
	97F	59F
Baghlan	35C	20C
	95F	68F
Jalalbad	38C	20C
	100F	68F
Ghazni	27C	9C
	80F	48F



#### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.  
American cinemascope colour film  
in Paris **THE VIKINGS**

#### PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.  
**THE VIKINGS**